

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULCHER STS.

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VOLUME XX. . . . . NO. 27

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Cinderella.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-West of West.

BURLINGTON THEATRE, Chambers-Street.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Town and Country.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Equestrian.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Astor-Lenox-Evans.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 430 Broadway-Buc.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE, Hope Chapel, 718 and 720 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, January 28, 1855.

## The News.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House Mr. Kerr offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information whether, in any correspondence with our minister at Madrid and the Spanish government, it is insisted by the latter that the treaty of 1795, between the two countries, is not applicable to the colonies of Spain. The resolution was offered, said Mr. Kerr, at the request of a distinguished statesman who has formerly represented the country abroad. Spain denies that courts of justice are open to our citizens for the collection of debts, which the treaty referred to undertakes to guarantee. The French spoliation bill was again discussed in Committee of the Whole, and amended so as to resemble the bill reported by the committee of the Senate. It finally passed the House by a vote of 110 to 76. An amusing episode to the proceedings, originated by Mike Walsh, is detailed by our reporter.

On Friday afternoon, for the first time since the commencement of the discussion in the Assembly on the prohibitory liquor law, the debate attained the dignity of an argument. We publish under the appropriate head a sketch of the speeches delivered, including the remarks of Mr. Coleman, and the letter of Mayor Wood, demonstrating the feasibility of enforcing the existing laws restricting the sale of liquor. The debate was continued yesterday.

By resolution of the New York Senate, the committee having in charge the subject of harbor encroachments were yesterday allowed leave of absence, to afford them an opportunity of thoroughly investigating the matter. This committee, it is understood, will co-operate with a deputation from the New Jersey Legislature. Gov. Price, Gov. Clark, and a large number of other distinguished persons will take part in the deliberation. The conference will be held on Thursday next, at the Astor House.

The prompt measures adopted by the Mayor to prevent the landing of the Italian convicts, now on their way to this port in a Sardinian man-of-war, are backed up by the general government, as will be seen by the following note addressed by the United States District Attorney to Collector Reelfield:

New York, Friday, January 26, 1855.  
 Sir—I enclose a letter from Fr. Valerio, the Secretary of Legation from Sardinia. May I ask that the revenue cutter may be detached, so that the officer commanding the Sardinian frigate, to whom the letter is addressed, may receive it before entering the harbor.

With respect, your obedient servant,  
 JOHN McKON, U. S. District Attorney.

To H. J. Reynolds, Collector.

The letter in question is from the Sardinian Minister at Washington, addressed to the commander of the frigate, and directing him not to land said convicts.

Accounts of shipwrecks upon the coast come in upon us thick and fast. The bark Nazarene, Capt. Pendleton, from this port on Thursday last, bound to Matanzas, stranded on Friday morning, opposite Merrick, Long Island. Fortunately her crew succeeded in reaching the shore. The latest advice from the ship Sullivan, ashore on Fire Island, state that her cargo will probably be saved, but there is no hope for the vessel. It is reported that a whale-ship went on shore near Shelton Island, Sag Harbor, last Wednesday night. We give elsewhere accounts of three disasters, and likewise of others to the eastward, caused by the storm that have prevailed during the past week.

Hon. Luther Severance died at Augusta, Me., on Tuesday. He was the editor of the leading whig newspaper in Maine, served several terms in Congress in the House of Representatives, and was appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands by Mr. Fillmore. He received his education in the printing office of the *National Intelligencer*, where he served an apprenticeship.

By the official report of the City Inspector we learn that the total number of deaths during the past week was 437, viz: 79 men, 86 women, 131 boys and 141 girls, being a decrease of 30 on the mortality of the week previous. There were 62 deaths of consumption, 35 of inflammation of the lungs, 13 of bronchitis, 9 of congestion of the lungs, 10 of diarrhoea, 7 of dysentery, 13 of congestion of the brain, 13 of dropsy in the head, 5 of apoplexy, 7 of inflammation of the brain, 49 of convulsions (infantile), 15 of croup, 4 of diphtheria, 30 of scarlet fever, 8 of typhus fever, 15 of marasmus (infantile), 12 of measles, and 4 of old age. There were 2 premature births and 21 cases of stillborn. The following is the classification of diseases:—Bones, joints, &c.; brain and nerves; 102; generative organs; 6; heart and blood vessels; 157; lungs, throat, &c.; 144; old age; 4; skin, &c.; eruptive fevers; 47; stillborn and premature births; 23; stomach, bowels and digestive organs; 61; uncertain sick and general fevers; 32; urinary organs; 1; unknown; 1. There were 6 deaths from violent causes. Of the whole number 86 were inmates of the various public institutions. The table of nativity gives 305 natives of the United States, 75 of Ireland, 54 of Germany, 9 of England, and the balance of different European countries.

Cotton continued firm yesterday, and the sales embraced about 1,300 bales, including about 500 on the spot and 800 on *in transitu*, at full prices. The stock on sale continued light, and most of the ordinary to good middling lots offering were held above the views of buyers. Flour was rather more active, at unchanged prices. The sales included about 4,000 bbls. common State for export. White Canadian wheat, duty paid, sold at \$2.35. Genesee and Southern were nominal. Corn closed at 96c. a 98c., mostly at the latter figure, for Southern yellow and white. Provisions were steady, and the sales included some parcels of lard, bacon, beef and pork for export.

Our readers are referred to the account in another column of the search yesterday, by the revenue cutter, of the steamer *Manchouet*, recently seized on complaint of the Spanish Consul, on suspicion of being engaged for a filibustering expedition upon the island of Cuba.

We publish in another part of today's paper a long and interesting letter from a correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, giving an amusing and instructive description of a tour round the island, including all those points of attraction which would naturally excite the attention of a traveller.

We publish to-day an important letter from San Domingo, giving interesting details of the progress of the Cazeaux negotiations. It now appears that

the French and English governments have issued a sort of injunction to prevent the Dominican government from making any treaty with the United States. This is certainly very singular conduct.

Our inside pages, in addition to other interesting matter, to which we have not space to refer more particularly, may be found letters from our correspondents at London, Paris and Berlin, and a number of extracts from foreign journals about the war, a perusal of which will add to the reader's stock of intelligence respecting the condition of things abroad.

The severely cold weather has rendered the navigation of the Ohio river impracticable above Cincinnati, in consequence of the accumulation of ice.

## Foreign Intervention in China.

It is beyond a doubt that the year 1855 is destined to effect notable changes in the relations existing between China and foreign powers. The revolution has reached a point where intervention, direct or indirect, has become almost a matter of necessity, from the impossibility of distinguishing between the government *de jure* and the government *de facto*. Some time back, it became obvious to the plenipotentiaries of the commercial powers, that it was advisable to open direct communication with the belligerents in order to ascertain their views, and intentions with regard to foreign powers; and accordingly the Susquehanna ascended the Yangtze-Keang as far as Nankin, where intercourse was held with the insurgent leaders. We are not yet fully informed of the net result of the expedition; but it is no secret that so far as gaining any concessions from the insurgent chief, it was absolutely a failure. The language held and principles avowed by the officers of the *Tao-ping* Wang were a mixture of barbaric ignorance and profanity: he claimed to be the brother of Jesus Christ, which is the title usually assumed by the Chinese Emperors; and showed even less desire to cultivate the friendship of the outside barbarians than the monarchs he seeks to subvert.

Upon this, the envoys of the foreign powers resolved to communicate with the other party—the government *de jure*—and the British and United States Ministers undertook an expedition to ascertain the views of the Emperor. They have not yet returned.

Whatever reception they meet with, it is certain that foreign intercourse with China during the coming year must take place on a very different footing from the past. So long as the imperialists and insurgents continue to fight on the Yangtze-Keang and its shores, collisions with foreigners may constantly be expected; and it is reasonable to look forward to something more serious than the recent brush at Shanghai. Again, at the rate the insurgents have been progressing during the past year or two, the chances are that they will shortly succeed in expelling the imperialists from the five ports; and questions will then arise as to the payment of duties, &c., in which it will go hard but foreigners will find themselves involved in the struggle. It is quite necessary that some understanding should be had with either party, or both, as to the ground which foreigners must occupy. The safety of our citizens and our ships require it: it is loudly demanded by the interests of our future trade.

If there were any reason to believe that the rebel *Tao-ping* Wang was an improvement on the Manchoo dynasty, the question might be easily solved. But from the best accounts, it seems that neither he nor his followers are any nearer civilization than the ruling house. Allusions to the Bible and to biblical history have, it is true, been found in their proclamations; they have waged unrelenting war upon idols; and hence it has been inferred that they were Protestants, and intended to christianize China. But this belief rests on very slender foundation. Christianity gained a foothold in China earlier than in England. For at least twelve centuries there have been Christians in parts of China; now persecuted by the Mandarins, now protected by an enlightened Emperor; now numerous, now few in numbers, but never wholly extinguished. Many esteemed works in Chinese literature were written by Christians; and it is quite possible that the scraps of Christian history displayed in the Chinese proclamation were borrowed from these sources. But, in truth, there is nothing in the manifestoes or *Tao-ping* Wang which might not have emanated from the Mussulmans who live in certain parts of the empire. They are just such confused jumbles as a half-Mussulman half-Chinese might be expected to make. The Protestant missionaries have made much noise about them, because the supposition that the insurgents were Christians naturally supposed great zeal and success on their part; but we must wait till something more tangible appears before we can attach faith to the alleged conversion of the nation. It is quite clear that like all revolutionary leaders, *Tao-ping* Wang will wage war on everything which bears traces of the present dynasty; and this would fully account for his destruction of the images. He intends probably to set others up in their stead, quite as absurd and as foolish, but bearing no connection with the Manchoo Tartar.

On the other hand, the imperial cause is quite as unpromising. The whole government of China is steeped in corruption to the core. Bigotry, fanaticism, ignorance, knavery, falsehood, these are the characteristics of the officials of the empire from the Emperor to his lowest foot soldier. Every Chinaman steals, and hates foreigners. In other respects they differ from each other, but in these they are all alike. To this day a foreigner cannot avail himself of the privilege conceded by the last treaty, and walk the streets of Canton; the populace would stone him; and to appeal to the courts for redress would be simply to waste time.

In a word, then, if the war continues without decisive success on either side, our trade will be unsafe. If the insurgents are successful, *Tao-ping* Wang is quite ignorant and faithless enough to refuse to be bound by the treaty, and to close the five ports. If the imperialists prevail, the present system of corruption and knavery and exclusion will continue.

A very grave responsibility rests upon those who represent foreign interests abroad at this juncture. It is obvious that the present distracted state of Chinese affairs offers an opportunity of which a judicious diplomatist will not be slow to avail himself. Armed intervention on either side is of course not to be thought of; but now that danger is clearing the sight of the Manchous, they are likely to be less aware than they were to admit foreigners to commercial privileges, and the latter are bound in justice to themselves, not to allow a band of rebels to deprive them of rights which they have derived from the existing government. It is a question of international law whether a nation has a right to refuse to tolerate foreigners with-

in its borders. The result of our expedition to Japan rather tends to establish the negative; and the treaty which followed the opium war admits of a similar interpretation. If the principle be established that no government has a right to exclude foreigners from its coasts, why from the interior of its country? Why from any part of its dominions where they could be useful?

## Theatrical Enterprise in the United States.

The statistics of theatrical enterprises would form a curious chapter in the history of speculation. More money has been unprofitably expended in catering for the public amusement than in almost any other sort of operation. The prizes, though brilliant, are comparatively rare in the lottery of theatrical ventures. To the uninitiated they are apparently as fugitive and difficult of attainment as the successful chances of the gaming table; but nevertheless, like those chances, they are to be secured by a certain degree of tact and skill. The history of the great European theatres presents a long list of lamentable failures, broken up here and there by an epoch of successful management. Not to go further back than our own days, we have seen a Macready and a Bunn falling through in Drury Lane, whilst a Chelsea publican has since contrived to reap a golden harvest out of the same establishment. Mr. Smith is not a theatrical pedant like Macready, nor a writer of bad ballads like Bunn, but he seems to combine those qualities which are essential to success in his position. In that pleasure loving city, Paris, we observe the same curious result. Neither there, any more than in London, does mere professional talent or experience insure success in the administration of a theatre. Those who have read the memoirs of Dr. Veron will remember how that clever charlatan converted into a profitable speculation the operatic failures of a score of his predecessors. The fact is that a skillful manager must be a thorough man of the world, which artists in nine cases out of ten are not. He must possess not only rare powers of combination, but an accurate knowledge of human nature. A theatre is a miniature despotism, the economical and social well being of which depends entirely upon the statesmanlike qualities and judgment of its ruler.

The annals of theatrical enterprise in this country, notwithstanding the wider field that exists for speculation, offer but few exceptions to these conditions of success. If we were to trace the circumstances of each case, we would find that where failure has ensued it is attributable less to the indisposition of the public to patronize than to the incapacity of the manager to conduct. The instances are rare indeed in which we find men in this position rise to the level of its requirements. They in most instances know but little of art, and spend their efforts in blind experiments upon the public taste.

The first theatrical speculator who reduced the business to something like a science in this country, and who attempted results on a magnificent scale, was that eccentric and universal genius, who is just now occupying the world with his *escapades*, the Chevalier Wilkoff. Every one is acquainted with the tact, the skill, and the talent for creating excitements which that accomplished and modest individual possesses in so eminent a degree. Through all his subsequent career, remarkable as it has been, those qualities have never been more happily displayed than in his management of Fanny Ellsler's theatrical tour through the United States. With a heart more fresh than that which he had to offer Miss Gamble, he thought Fanny a divinity, and he succeeded in making all the world agree with him in opinion. He knew his public so well, that we verily believe if he had chosen to install her as the Goddess of Reason, he would have attracted as many votaries to her shrine as worshipped the beautiful effigy elevated in the Champ de Mars in the frenzy of French republican enthusiasm. Mr. Wilkoff's histrionic or Terpsichorean talent that has since followed him has ever succeeded in so effectually controlling the wires of public feeling in these matters as Wilkoff. He knew at once how to appeal to the aristocratic prejudices of the "upper ten," and the levelling tendencies of the less wealthier classes. By his shrewdness and address he made a splendid fortune for Ellsler, and attracted a host of imitators in his wake. Barnum copied him in his speculation with Jenny Lind, but it was at best but a coarse and vulgar parody. Ellsler, though a mere dancer, has, through Wilkoff's gentlemanly and skillful management, left behind her the impression of high artistic excellence, while Jenny Lind's fame will go down to posterity associated with the mermaid, the woolly horse, Joyce Heth, and the other equally elegant and interesting *collectanea* of the American Museum. In a pecuniary point of view, the Swedish nightingale made a profitable affair of it; but if she has the feelings of an artist, the money that she gained during her visit here will hardly compensate her for the humiliation and mortification she must experience on finding herself figuring in Barnum's book, amongst the members of "the happy family."

Various have been the speculations tried with European artists since that period, and unprofitable in most instances have been the results. But the greatest failure, both in an artistic and moneyed sense, has been that experiment which was so proudly heralded, and which excited such extravagant hopes—the engagement of Mario and Grisi. Great names in Europe—well known names here—their advent was supposed to carry with it the certainty of success. How have those hopes been fulfilled? By disappointment to the public, disappointment to the artists, disappointment to the manager, and loss nearly to every one concerned. Had those deservedly esteemed singers fallen into proper hands, such an unfortunate result could not have occurred. Their merits must have successfully carried them through. But with the dead weight which their manager contrived to heap upon their shoulders, it was impossible for them to avoid sinking. Ignorant of his public, incapable even of properly governing a theatre, and, above all, deficient in that courtesy and conciliation of manner which are indispensable in a person placed in his position, Mr. Hackett did all that a man could do to ruin his own enterprise. He forgot in the first place that the age of theatrical excitements was past with us, and that what Wilkoff and Barnum had so successfully accomplished was no longer possible. But his greatest mistake was to carry into his enterprise his proverbial worship of the wealthy *patrons* of the Fifth avenue.

and to suppose that he could ignore the general public in his anxiety to minister to the silly pride and vanity of a class. His pretended auction sales, the indirect appeals to the curiosity of the public in the person of that fascinating creature, Miss Coutts, and his adherence to high prices after he found that high prices would not pay, all exhibited an absence of tact, judgment, and an obstinacy that could not fail to mar the speculation. After he installed his company in the Academy of Music, that remote and classic temple which costs to vulgar mortals a painful pilgrimage to reach, he thought himself safe, but he soon discovered to his cost, that our codfish aristocracy are not so liberal of their money in matters of this sort as the less wealthy of our citizens, and that without the support of the latter no operatic or theatrical speculation can succeed. The lesson, however, came too late to profit Mr. Hackett. More is the pity. Let us hope that it will not be lost on those who succeed him.

SANTA ANNA TURNED SLAVEDEALER.—Under this caption we mentioned some time since, on the authority of our Mexican correspondent, that a rumor was current in the capital that Santa Anna had turned slavedealer, and was selling the Yucatan Indians, captured by government troops, at so much per head. The story turns out true, as we then believed it to be, in every particular. A correspondent writing to us from Campeachy, informs us that there were in that port on the 21st of December last, upwards of forty Yucatan Indians, which were about being shipped on board the Mexican schooner "Jaquito" to be sent to Havana, and there sold as slaves. Our correspondent also sends us the protest of some of these unfortunate Indians, then in prison in Merida, who are also to be sold into the same bondage. We publish the translation of this protest in another column, as well as a letter from Senor Bonilla to the Governor of Yucatan on the subject of the infamous traffic. Both of these documents prove beyond a doubt that, to raise money, Santa Anna has entered into extensive arrangements for selling the Indians of his territories to Cuban and other customers. Such a gross outrage on humanity is sufficient, if shadows of other coming events were wanting, to prove that the downfall of the Mexican dictator is at hand.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

## Interesting from Albany.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.—MR. O'KEEFE'S OPINION OF THE MR. LEIGH—IMPORTANT MEETING RELATIVE TO HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS—REVISION OF THE MILITIA LAWS—A THIRTY-AT REWARD—SCHOOL MONEY FOR THE FIVE PORTS—MISSISSIPPI.

## ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1855.

Yesterday afternoon, during the debate on the Temperance bill, one of the richest scenes of the session occurred. Mr. Coleman having concluded an able speech in opposition to the bill, Mr. Leigh arose and remarked that nearly all the speeches made against the Temperance bill were unworthy a reply; but the one just made by the gentleman (Mr. C.) who had just resumed his seat, was of an entirely different character. He (Mr. L.) felt bound to answer those remarks, inasmuch as he deemed him (Mr. C.) worthy of it. Whereupon Mr. O'Keefe rose upon his feet, and delivered one of the most exhorting speeches of the session. Directing his remarks in a direction not misunderstood, he wanted to know who this great man was who thus affected to despise the efforts of weak and pusillanimous men like himself (Mr. O'K.). He is he famous statesman, whose sagacious views in the Cabinet or in the Senate have covered his country and his name with immortal glory? Or is he some great jurist, the brilliancy of whose mind, and the scintillations of whose genius have shed immortal lustre on the jurisprudence of his country; or, Mr. Chairman, is he some two-penny retailer of broken china ware and damaged decanters, in the upper part of the city of New York, whose name is hipped with affectionate reference by all the old women in the country, to whom he habitually trades? Upon such a self-constituted leader, who condescends to speak to everybody! Nay, even to me! Why, sir, one would think this man was the chief of some protection guard, and that when he opened his valves and raised his mighty arm that any man within the range of his influence would be crushed and annihilated. Such an individual, with scarce capacity sufficient to retail broken and damaged decanters, assuming the leadership of the Maine law host! Mr. O'Keefe challenged the honorable gentleman alluded to to come on the floor of the house and support his dirty and filthy language. The gentleman alluded to did not deign to reply. The House starting at the sight, and the speech of which we have only a sketch, exhibited symptoms of high gratification.

An interesting meeting is to take place in New York harbor on Thursday next. The dignitaries present will be, His Excellency Governor Clark, of this State, the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and the Committee on the Harbor of New York, and also of Jersey City, from encroachments by the building and extension of wharves and piers into the waters of the harbor, to the detriment of navigation. This meeting will be an interesting one, and no doubt call together a large collection of the commercial gentlemen of New York. In relation to the proposed bill for the purpose of protecting the harbor of New York from encroachments.

The bill for the first division has been thoroughly revised by Brigadier Major Cocks, member of the House, and has been prepared and laid before that body many modifications of that law. The alterations are quite numerous, and many of them of such importance to the welfare of the division that they should be closely scrutinized. The general officers of the divisions and brigades may be said to be in this matter, and the multitude of amendments of Major Cocks are all right and proper, still the welfare of the militia demands that those having it in active charge should exercise eternal vigilance in their power, either to defeat the bill, or to amend it in such a manner as to make it a law for the militia.

Resolved, That in the now distracted state of parties, it is the duty of the Legislature to cast off the bonds of party feuds, and vote early for such men for the House of Representatives as have shown themselves by their acts, speeches and votes that they are true to the interests of the State, to the public schools and to the whole country.

A member rising to debate the above, necessarily threw over the consideration of the resolution to a succeeding day. But on Monday it will be called up, and the first actual knock will be given to the bill. The bill will then be exhibited. There are more than twenty members who have been anxious to open their safety valves, and defend the bill, ever since the commencement of the session. This will afford them an opportunity. Their strength will then, for the first time, be made public, and their constituents will discover how many remain true to the professions made before they were elected. The Seward whig listened to the reading of the resolution with surprise. They will exert every power in their power, either to defeat the bill, or to amend it in such a manner as to make it a law for the militia. The bill for distributing school money among the Five Port industrial schools passed the House yesterday morning. There can be no reasonable objection to it; its success in the House cannot reasonably be doubted.

## Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24, 1855.  
 The steamship Knoxville arrived here to-day, after a passage of seventy-six hours from New York. Experienced a gale of Cape Hatteras. All on board are well.

## United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1855.

The following cases will come up in the Supreme Court next week—

Monday, No. 40, Booth vs. Clark; Tuesday, No. 50, Bruce vs. the United States; No. 51, Hendrickson vs. Hendrick; Wednesday, No. 52, Stevens vs. Gladding; Thursday, No. 53, Shortt, ex parte, vs. the State of Pennsylvania; Friday, No. 54, Wright vs. Matheson.

## Death of Hon. Luther Severance.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1855.

The Hon. Luther Severance died at his residence in Augusta, Me., on Thursday night last.

## From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27, 1855.

We have received the New Orleans papers of Sunday last, and those from intermediate places as late as date. The opening of the river navigation had revived business, and matters were an improving aspect.

## From Toronto.

CHANGES IN THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.

TORONTO, Jan. 27, 1855.

Mr. Chabot has retired from the Chief Commissioner-ship of the Public Works, and is succeeded by Mr. L. A. Chevalier. Mr. Chevalier has not yet been announced Mr. Cauchon succeeds Mr. Morin as the Commissioner of the Crown Lands, and Mr. Badgley is appointed Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

## Destructive Conflagration.

FIRE AT MONTREAL—LOSS \$15,000.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27, 1855.

A fire broke out here at ten o'clock on Thursday night, and destroyed Allen's extensive chair factory, near the Lachine Canal. The loss is \$15,000, of which only one-fourth is insured.

## FIRES AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27, 1855.

The tobacco manufactory and warehouse of Ira Baxter, recently belonging to Messrs. Fuller & Burman, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on stock \$10,000, and on building \$2,500. Insured for \$5,000.

The sack and blind factory of Meek & Teft was destroyed here this evening by fire, which it is supposed was caused by an incendiary. Loss \$2,000. Insured \$600 only, in a Boston office.

## United States Senator from Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24, 1855.

The Hon. John Slidell, dem., was to-day elected by the Legislature of Louisiana as their representative in the United States Senate, by twenty-eight majority. We are in the receipt of later dates from Texas, but there is no news worth telegraphing.

## Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25, 1855.

The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port with Mexican dates to the 19th inst.

Several successful attacks on the insurgents by government troops are reported, and the revolution is said to be crushed out in Yucata.

The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States authorities is officially announced in the Mexican papers.

## From Chicago.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION STOPPED, ETC., ETC.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1855.

The recent snow storms have again blocked up the railroad trains due here from the South and West. No train from St. Louis has arrived for a week, and at that city navigation had entirely ceased.

Forty-eight miles below here the river is forced with ice. In the channel to Cairo there is only four feet of water.

## A Railroad Conductor Killed.

TROY, Jan. 27, 1855.

A conductor on a freight train of the Central Railroad, named C. A. Curtis, was yesterday killed this morning by striking his head against a beam in Cohoes bridge. He was on top of the car at the time of the accident and stood with his back turned towards the bridge, and striking it, broke his neck.

## Arrest of a Mail Robber at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Jan. 27, 1855.

Mr. Holbrook, the Post Office agent, caused the arrest to-day of the ticket master, at Williamette, of the New London and Palmer Railroad, for robbing the mails. The evidence of his guilt is conclusive. He was brought to this city, and is now in custody in the jail here.

## Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, 1855.

The Ohio river is not now navigable above this point, in consequence of the accumulation of ice.

## Accident to a New Yorker.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 27, 1855.

The long bridge over the Susquehanna at Towanda fell yesterday, slightly injuring Mr. Dillon H. Brown, of New York.

## The Somerset and Kennebec Railroad.

WATERVILLE, (Me.), Jan. 27, 1855.

The first passenger train from Augusta, over the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad arrived here this evening.

## The Weather.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 27, 1855.

A severe snow storm has been here for thirty-four hours, with continually increasing violence. The snow is now eighteen inches deep on a level, and still falling. The wind blows from the northwest, and the thermometer stands at 15 degrees above zero.

A snow storm has been raging here for thirty hours, and it is now eighteen inches deep; thermometer at 7 A. M. 13 degrees above zero.

The weather here is clear and fine. The thermometer stands at 20 degrees above zero.

Calais, Me., Jan. 27.—10 A. M.  
 The weather is quite mild, and it is snowing a little. The wind is east.

Eastport, Me., Jan. 27.—10 A. M.  
 It rained and snowed here all last night. The weather is mild and wind southeast.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—4 P. M.  
 On Friday afternoon the first real snow storm of the season commenced here. Wednesday and Thursday were brilliant days, but shortly after noon on Friday, snow began to fall very heavily, and has continued to do so up to this time, and there is now several feet of snow on the ground. The mails are very much delayed.

A snow storm has been raging here about thirty-four hours with great violence. The snow is now 18 inches deep. The storm began with a northeast wind. It is now northwest, and blows with great force. The thermometer stands at 20 degrees above zero.

## Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1855.

Stocks are firm to-day. We quote Reading at 36½; Morris Canal, 14½; Long Island, 15½; Pennsylvania, 45½; and Pennsylvania Fives at 88. The money market is easy.

The sales of cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 12,000 bales, at 7½c. a 8c. for middling.

Our cotton market has been to-day, and the tendency is downward. Sales 5,000 bales, at 7½c. a 7½c. for middling.

## Marine Affairs.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, sailed at noon yesterday for Bremen via Southampton, with thirty-seven passengers, and \$22,74